Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1490.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale,
The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner
Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,
Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to
Rofs & Simfon.
June 12. dtf

For St. Thomas,

THE SHIP
Ann and Mary,
Captain BILLIS;
WILL fail in ten days. For freight or paffage apply to
F, COPPINGER.
No. 221, South Front ftreet.
June 9. d10t

For Sale,
The Brig
ACTIVE,
On the 20th inft. at the Coffee-Houfe, at 7 o'clock, P. M, as fhe came from fea: fhe is known to be a faft failer. Any particular information may be had on application to Capt. Bingham on board faid brig, at Meff. Jeffe and Robert Waln's Wharf, to John Plankinhorn, or Thomas Stewart. Inventory to be feen and terms of payment to be made known at the time of fale.
June 8. tf

For London,

THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
JAMES JOSIAH, Maffer.
WILL fail with all convenient fpeed. For freight or paffage apply to
Jeffe & Robert Waln.
MAY 19 §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cafes of ditto
100 cafes of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.
Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,
WILL take a FREIGHT for the Weft-Indies or Europe, fails faft, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
Apply as above.
May 24 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP
WARREN,
Benjamin Church, Maffer.
Of about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of
Jeffe & Robert Waln-
May 26 §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP
AERIAL,
John Tarris, maffer.
A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and fhe will fail in ten days. For freight or paffage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*
May 25 §

For Freight or Charter,
THE
Brig Fame,
FRANCIS KNOX, Maffer:
A ftrong, excellent veffel, has been juft fheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2 000 barrels, has good accommodations fo paffengers.
Apply to
Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.
June 6. 6p

HAY.

A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wiffahickon Road, about 2 miles from the City.
Alfo, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.
June 8 §6t

FASHION AND CHEAPNESS.

INTELLIGENCE TO THE LADIES.

JUST received from LONDON, two trunks of elegant BRUNSWICK KID Ladies' Shoes, of the moft faſhionable patterns and fhape now worn in that city, and will be fold off immediately in fmall quantities, at firft coft, for cafh, at Mrs. ENEFER's, No. 105 Walnut ftreet, between Third and Fourth ftreets.

*** The above was purchafed of Mr. Fox, in Piccadilly, who manufactures for moft of the nobility, and will be warranted good.
June 13 §3t

John Miller, jun. & Co

Have received per the India, Afhmead, from Calcutta,
A well aſſorted ſmall Invoice of
Gurrahs
Baftas
Coffaes
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes
Laid in remarkably low, which they will fell for cafh or fhort credit on very advantageous terms.
June 5. d2wfr14th

George Dobfon,

No. 25 South Third-Street,
HAS imported per fhips William Penn, Starr, and Diana, from London,
5-4 Super London Chints, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muflinetts and Dimity's.
Faſhionable Waiſtcoating, neweſt patterns.
Ribbands well aſſorted, in fmall trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and Britifh Book-muflins.
Fancy Cloaths and Caſſamiers.
The whole to be difpofed of cheap for Cafh or approved Notes of a fhort date.
June 14, '97. d.tf.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cafes of 40 dozen each
Glafs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glafs, in boxes, of different fizes
Hazlenuts, in facks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in Hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 6.

Rofs & Simfon,

Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lifbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Caſks
A few Quarter Cheſts beſt Freſh Hyſon and Hyſon Skin } TEAS
Muſcovado Sugars in Hogſheads, and Coffee in Tierces
March 7. ||tf

Houſhold Furniture.

NOW felling by private fale, No. 17 Dock-ftreet—conſiſting of chairs, tables, looking-glaſſes, burcaus, hand and fire irons, bedſteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in uſe.
The fale to continue daily 'till the whole is fold.
June 2 §

St. Ubes Salt.
3000 buſhels St. Ubes SALT, for fale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
June 12. 3t

C. E. Whitlock,

DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; fupplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houſes, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth ſtreet, or at his houſe. next to the Black Horſe Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold ſockets or ſcrews	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory ſockets, or gold ſcrews	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentiſt)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Bruſhes, beſt London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.
*** C. WHITLOCK will ſell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honeſt and ſober, and has about 5 years and a half to ſerve. Enquire as above.
June 15 §3tthtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Cheſnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly aſſorted, very low on ſhort credit.
March 6. §

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further aſſeſſment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each ſhare, payable as follows, viz.
Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1ſt of July next.
Which they are requeſted to pay to the Treaſurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-ſtreet, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the ſame as above directed, the ſevera lforfeitures will be exacted.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treaſurer.
May 27. d30t

Grattan and Comp.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ſhip Star, a large aſſortment of
PERFUMERY,
Which is now opened for ſale at their Houſe, No. 192 Market-ſtreet.
Alſo, a new aſſortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, ſhirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.
Thoſe Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.
June 5 6t

To be ſold,

The time of a ſtout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to ſerve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-ſtreet.
June 13. d2w

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet,
James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwſtf

For ſale,

A pair of very handſome
Bay Horſes,
Near ſixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at Mr. Kelſon's ſtables, Church-alley.
Alſo, for Sale,
A Chariot and plated Harneſs.
June 13. d10p

NOTICE.

THE co-partnerſhip of William Young, John Mills, and John Mills, jun. Bookſellers and Stationers, under the firm of W. Young, Mills and Son, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted to the copartnerſhip are requeſted to make payment to William Young, and thoſe having demands are deſired to produce their accounts for ſettlement.
William Young,
John Mills,
John Mills, jun.
Philadelohia, June 6th, 1797.

W. YOUNG

Continues the bookſelling and ſtationary buſineſs at the uſual place, wholeſale and retail, where he has now a very large aſſortment of
Writing and Printing Papers and Books,
Of which catalogues with the prices affixed are delivered gratis.

Wanted,

A perſon well qualified in the bookſelling and ſtationary buſineſs. Applications will be received till the firſt July next, at No. 52, ſouth Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.
June 6. d7p

Juſt Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of firſt quality
200 half ſacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, conſiſting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For ſale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.
may 30 dtf

For Sale, a new three ſtory Brick Houſe.

AT the Merchants Coffee Houſe, on Friday next, the 16th inſt. at half paſt 8 o'clock in the evening, will be ſold by Public Vendue, a genteel three ſtory brick Houſe; it is pleaſantly ſituated on the South ſide of Arch Street, the fourth houſe above Fourth ſtreet.
It may be viewed any time before the ſale.
Terms are, one fourth in approved notes of 60 days, and the reſidue if required may remain ſeven years, on ſecurity and intereſt annually.
Sold clear of all incumbrances, and immediate poſſeſſion may be given.
Further particulars will be made known at the time of ſale, dy
Richard Footman & Co.
Auctioneers.
June 12. d5t

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further aſſeſſment of fifteen dollars is levied on each ſhare, payable in the following inſtalments—viz.
One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1ſt of June.
One quarter on the 1ſt September.
One quarter on the 1ſt Dec. next.
Which they are requeſted to pay to the Treaſurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth ſtreet, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the ſame as above directed, the ſeveral forfeitures directed by the Conſtitution, willl be exacted.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treaſurer.
May 15 §1m

To be Sold,

A large and convenient
Three Story Brick Houſe;
SITUATE at the north-eaſt corner of Arch and Fourth-ſtreets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every reſpect well finiſhed. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppele,
No. 138, Cheſnut-ſtreet.
May 31. §

Erſkine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second ſtreet,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

JOHN CRAIG

HAS juſt imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the package
Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Poſt and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags
He has alſo for Sale,
Beſt Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe Wine of firſt and ſecond Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogſheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glaſs
Two Trunks of beſt Patent, Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
April 18. 4aw

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Have for Sale,
Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inſpection
350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings
500 buſhels Wheat
5 caſks Ginſang.
ALSO,
Three caſes Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback
200 pieces Bandannoes, and
100 cadies India Sewing Silk.
June 15. thsw3t

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No 39, Cherry-ſtreet
N. B. Alſo a large, convenient Cellar in a good ſituation: Apply as above.
June 15 cotf

The ſale of 40931 1-2 acres of Land on the waters of Wheeling and Fiſhing Creeks, in Waſhington county, advertiſed for 15th inſt. is poſtponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given, if a private ſale does not take place. 3t
June 12.

Poſt-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be cloſed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half paſt 7 o'clock.
The Mail for Boſton will be cloſed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and
The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagſborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-Houſe and Northampton Court-Houſe, Virginia, will be cloſed every Monday morning at half paſt 7 o'clock.
May 23 *12t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)
By G. DECOMBAZ,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
No, 48, North Third Street,
The Adventures of Telemachus.
French and Engliſh, 2 vols. 12mo.

AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both ſexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The moſt intereſting leſſons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an intereſting Poem, replete with the fineſt touches of the true pathetic, and embelliſhed with all the graces of a beautiful ſtyle. The fatal effects of indulging the paſſions are exemplified in the moſt ſtriking manner; and the happineſs attending innocence and virtue painted in the livelieſt colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the underſtanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this intereſting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and iſlands in the known world; ſhowing their latitude, ſoundings, and ſtations for anchorage; with a particular deſcription of the ſeveral Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compaſs &c. Together with a particular relation of the ſhape and appearance at ſea, of the ſeveral Headlands, Iſthmuſes, Peninſulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of uſe or importance to the Maſter, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ſhip or veſſel, in navigating the watery element.
Alſo Comprehending
Ample Directions for ſailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coaſts; in which more than twelve thouſand diſtinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct ſet of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.
By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,
☞ This has been pronounced the moſt uſeful and the cheapeſt book publiſhed in America.
June 9. dtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf
The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

For Sale,

ON board the ſhip MOLLY, John Froſt, maſter from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-ſtreet wharf
6000 buſhels of fine ſtoved Salt,
And QUEEN'S WARE, well aſſorted,
By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,
100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyſon } TEAS
17 tubs Quickſilver
2 cheſts Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few cheſts Manchеſter Goods well aſſorted in corduroys, thickſets, ginghams, muſlinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black ſewing ſilk,
180 Crates queens ware, well aſſorted,
10 Tons ſheet lead,
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 caſks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing ſlates,
1 box ink-ſtands & note preſſes,
Sail canvas aſſorted No. 1 à 8.
May 4. dtf

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-ſtreet.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that ſhe has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which ſhe hopes to be able to ſhew them in a few days.
May 18 §30t

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sauſages,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
To be ſold at No. 199 South Front-Street.
April 20, eotf

THE MEMBERS OF
The Philadelphia Chemical Society,

ARE earneſtly requeſted to attend at their Chemical Laboratory, on Saturday next, June 17th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on buſineſs of importance.
By Order of the Society,
THOMAS HORSFIELD, *Sec'y.*
June 15. 2t

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the Citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.
By Order of the Commiſſioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.
Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-ſtreet, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.
20—§4w

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day conſtituted their Board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly; and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.
They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.
Extract from the ſaid article,
"Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants, and others his majeſty's ſubjects, that "debts to a conſiderable amount, which were bona "fide contracted, before the peace, ſtill remain "owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the "United States; and that by the operation of va"rious lawful impediments, ſince the peace, not "only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been "delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof "have been in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſ"ened, ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial "proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now "obtain and actually have and receive full and "adequate compenſation for the loſſes and dama"ges which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is a"greed that in all ſuch caſes where full compenſa"tion for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot for what"ever reaſon be actually obtained, had and recei"ved by the ſaid creditors in the ordinary courſe "of juſtice, the United States will make full and "complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid "creditors: but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that "this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as "have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments "aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſion"ed by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors or other "cauſes, as would equally have operated to pro"duce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not "exiſted; nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have "been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay, or negli"gence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant."
By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Commiſſioners' Office,
No. 3 ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, May 29,
1797. J 6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, General Agent for aſſiſting Britiſh creditors, and ſuch particular agents as they may ſpecially authorize, in proſecuting their claims before the commiſſioners for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America,* hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his houſe the ſouth eaſt corner of Cheſnut and fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or inſtructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpoſe of bringing forward the ſame agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to preſcribe.
And as it will be for the intereſt of all concerned, that the ſeveral claims be ſo ſtated, and ſupported, as to prevent the delay which would ariſe from the neceſſity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from perſons reſiding at a diſtance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of thoſe, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the proſecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all ſuch claims ought in particular to ſet forth—
1ſt. The proper deſcription and ſituation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, reſpectively.
2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.
3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the proviſion, operation or defect of law, the deciſions and practice of courts, or reſtraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in queſtion.
4th. The loſs and damage incurred or ſuſtained, in conſequence of ſuch impediments, whether the ſame may have ariſen from the inſolvency, change of ſituation, or death of the debtor, the loſs of legal remedy from laple of time, or other cauſes impairing the value and ſecurity of the debt, which would not have ſo operated if ſuch impediments had not exiſted.
And 5th. The particular grounds and reaſons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary courſe of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation" for the loſſes and damages ſo ſuſtained.
The general agent thinks it his duty further to ſuggeſt that the ſeveral claims ought to be accompanied and ſupported by the affidavits of the claimants duly ſworn and regularly atteſted, both as to the exiſtence of the debts claimed, and ſuch other circumſtances as may be within their own knowledge reſpectively. And wherever the claimants in ſtating the nature of their evidence (which muſt in every inſtance be the beſt of which the caſe is capable) have occaſion to refer to the teſtimony of witneſſes, it will be proper to appriſe the general agent of the names and places of reſidence of ſuch witneſſes and the facts to be eſtabliſhed by their teſtimony.
Wm. Moore Smith.
Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

New-England Rum,

In Hogſheads and Barrels, for ſale by
EZEKIEL HALL.
June 7. 4t.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

[*Concluded from Thursday's Gazette.*]

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) denied that the debtor States were deprived of any assistance from the sum already agreed to be appropriated generally. If the gentleman had read the first clause of the bill he had suffered his *warmth* to overcome his *memory*, as he there must see this was not the case.—With respect to obtaining a cession of the three islands upon which the fortifications at New York were erected, he would not agree to appropriate twenty cents for that purpose; nor did he believe the State of New York would ever cede them. Mr. D. said, it was yesterday observed that an odious distinction was made with respect to New York, because not provided for; and now provision was made for her, gentlemen still talked of odious distinctions. He did not know what gentlemen would be satisfied with.

Mr. D. said, living near New York, as he did, he had frequent opportunities of conversing with the people of that city on this subject, and so far from a proposition of this kind being considered as an insult to that State, he believed it would be highly gratifying to them. Nay, the Representatives of that State had assured him last session, in conversation, that if an offer like the present came from Congress it would be well received. Every one of them said this, but they did not wish themselves to propose it, because it might be supposed they pledged the State to accept the offer, when they had no authority to do so. He had not heard an individual say it would not be well received, and he could see no ground for the present opposition.

Mr. SWANWICK thought the amendment a good one. He believed the state of Pennsylvania would be glad to discharge their debt to the United States in this way.

Mr. WILLIAMS doubted not the assertion of the gentleman from New-Jersey might be just as to the citizens of New-York, but they were not so with respect to other parts of that state, and the representatives in the legislature came chiefly from the west and north of New-York.

Mr. HARPER did not think it material to inquire into the dispositions of the people of the city or country of New-York, on this occasion. The question was whether it was expedient to make the present proposition—He thought it was; for if it were acceded to on the part of New-York, great good would be done—if not, no harm could be the consequence.

Mr. BROOKES thought he knew the minds of his constituents better than the gentleman from New Jersey. He had been in the legislature of New York for three years past, which he believed was the best possible situation for learning the political opinions of the state. He believed a proposition of this kind would not be well received; he called it an invidious distinction from their sister states; it was to say to them, *If you do not pay your debt (which we say is just, but which you dispute) you shall not be protected.*

Mr. DAYTON again charged the memory of the gentleman from New York with not being faithful, and justified his former assertion. When the blank came to be filled up he said he meant to propose it to be filled with the sum of 1,200,000, the debt assumed for the state of New York; but, if he believed a proposition of this kind would be considered as an insult to that state or people, he would be the last to support it.

Mr. HAVENS believed with the gentleman from New-Jersey, that the proposition would not be considered as an insult, but he was doubtful whether it would be accepted, because there was a prevailing opinion in that state that the settlement betwixt the states and the United States had not been fair, as it related to them, and that therefore the western representation would oppose such an appropriation.

Mr. ELMENDORF was against the amendment. The principle upon which the house had proceeded was, general protection arising from a sense of danger, and that therefore those places which were weakest and most exposed had a primary claim upon their notice, without respect to cession or any other secondary object; but, instead of this, the question seemed to be a contest between different parts of the Union and the State of New York. He did not himself think there was any occasion for extraordinary measures; but, as it had been otherwise concluded, he thought New York was entitled to equal attention with others, and ought not to be pointed at in the way proposed. For, said he, if the resolution passes it will not insure the business being done, because the legislature of New York might not agree to it. He therefore thought that the measure was an excommunication of that State from the general protection proposed.

Mr. SITGREAVES wished to offer a substitute to the section under consideration; which he had reason to believe would prove generally acceptable. It was to the following effect—"And be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be authorised to cause to be erected at the Narrows, such fortifications as he may deem necessary for the protection of the port and harbor of New York, provided that the expence thereof do not exceed dollars. And be it further enacted, that the sum of 200,000 dollars expended in the present fortifications in that port, be passed to the credit of the balance found due from the state of New-York to the United States, and that so much as shall remain of the said balance shall be appropriated for the purpose of fortifying the Narrows as aforesaid."

Mr. HAVENS did not approve of this amendment. The assumed debt of New-York would by no means fortify the Narrows. After taking off 200,000 dollars for the present fortifications, there would only remain one million, and he believed, it would require three millions.

Mr. HARPER thought this proposition much more hostile to the state of New-York than the one it superceded; as the principle of the other was general, and this particular. He did not believe that the Narrows would be fortified either by the State of New-York or the United States, at present. He thought a million of dollars might be laid out to much better purpose in the purchase of ships of war; for, if they were to go into a system of general fortification of the coast, one hundred millions of dollars would at least be necessary.

Mr. ALLEN supported the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD was opposed to the amendment, because in favor of the bill, for he believed if the amendment was adopted, the bill would be lost. The amendment was pretended to be directed to one point, but was insidiously pointed to another. He thought it improper, when one subject was under debate, to introduce another totally different. He did not come prepared to-day to decide on the subject of the debtor states. A question of this importance ought not to be interwoven with any other. He adverted to what had taken place last session on the subject of these debts, and said if the senate had declined an agreement to a proposition so mild as that was, it could not be expected to concur in this, and, of course, the bill would be lost.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, if this amendment passed, the President would be authorised immediately to commence fortifications at the Narrows. He hoped if they gave this authority, they should do it understandingly. If the proposition said any thing, it said, "Go on and make your fortifications, and the sum expended shall be put to your credit." But, he said, whatever more was spent than the amount of the debt, the United States would have to pay. He should have voted for the former proposition, because he thought it would have served the state of New York, but he could not vote for this.

Mr. SITGREAVES acknowledged that if the construction put upon his proposition was a just one, he should himself abandon it; but he did not think the provision was obligatory upon the President, provided the funds should fail. If he should deem it necessary to erect the fortifications in question, he was *authorised*, not *required*, to do so. He believed there was always such a connection betwixt the authorization and expence, as that when the fund failed, the expence ceased. He supposed, therefore, that the President would first enquire whether the state of New York was willing thus to pay their balance, and if not, he would not proceed with the works.

The gentleman from Delaware had said it was his (Mr. S's) intention to defeat the bill. He had voted in favor of fortifications; he had voted in favor of the highest sum proposed to be appropriated for that purpose.

[Mr. BAYARD said he had only said that the amendment would produce that effect.]

Mr. S. replied, he had not only said it was his design, but that it was an insidious design. He wished the coast to be effectually fortified, did he not know that our funds would not at present admit of it? The proposition had two objects in view, and he thought it would be a desirable thing to accomplish them. Indeed he did not, before to day, hear any objection to this measure. Mr. S. referred to what colonel Stevens had said in favor of this measure in the course of last session, and concluded with observing he had no particular fondness for the proposition, but had introduced it for the purpose of accommodation.

Mr. VAN ALEN opposed the amendment at considerable length. He said it was either necessary to put the ports and harbors of the United States in a state of defence, or it was not; if it was not, he did not wish it to be done; but if it was, he insisted upon its being the duty of the general government to protect New York, as well as other ports. But to pursue the conduct proposed, was to say, "We have fortified other ports, you may fortify yourselves: you owe us money, do the business, and put it to account." If this were done, he believed they should have no more fortifications than they had at present; for it seemed to be determined, New York must pay the debt said to be due (and he did not think they would be inclined to do it) or have no security.

Mr. HAVENS again spoke against the amendment.

The question on the first part of Mr. Sitgreaves's proposition was taken, and negatived, there being only 10 votes for it——the last fell of course.

Mr. HARPER then moved again the proposition of Mr. Allen, as amended by Mr. Havens, & the sense of the committee was taken upon the first part of it, which was carried, there being 56 votes in favor of it. The question was then taken on the latter part of it, and was carried, there being 63 votes for it.

The committee rose, and the house were about to take up the amendments, when

Mr. PARKER wished to report a bill for completing the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation.

Mr. NICHOLAS also reported a bill directing the appointment of agents in relation to the 6th article of the British treaty.

Both these bills were twice read, and committed to committees of the whole; the former for Monday, the latter for to morrow.

On motion of Mr. OTIS, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for suspending in part the operation of an act passed last session for raising a certain sum of money by additional duties. The committee rose without making any other than a verbal amendment; but a short debate took place in the house, and, on motion of Mr. Harper, the bill was rejected 48 to 42.

The propriety of passing this bill (intended to operate in favor of certain Massachusetts merchants, was supported by Messrs. Otis, Brookes, Champlin and S. Smith, on the ground of its unequal operation, as it appears that the cargoes of their vessels, of this season, from being several months longer on their voyage, will be charged with the new duty, whilst those of all the other ports, from making shorter voyages, would not be charged with it. It was opposed by Messrs. Harper, Parker and Coit, on the ground that it would be wrong to set a law aside from a complaint of this kind, as it would open the door to petitions without end, whenever in future the least inequality of a tax was experienced.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments agreed to in the committee of the whole, in the bill respecting Fortifications.

The first amendment, which was to fill the blank to be applied to fortifications generally with 75,000 dollars, was agreed to 48 to 38.

The next amendment was the one introduced by Mr. Dayton for preventing any money being applied to fortifications, the jurisdiction of which had not been ceded to the United States.

Mr. BROOKES recapitulated his objections to this proposition.

Mr. GALLATIN said he had voted for this amendment, because he conceived it to be founded on just principles; and as he should now vote against it, it was necessary to give his reasons for doing so. He believed the principle just, and proper to be used whenever the United States should go into a general plan of fortifications; but, as this was only meant for a temporary provision against danger, he believed it could not be abided by; because the danger might be greatest, and the assistance wanted most, at a place which was not ceded. Besides, he believed there was not a single port in the United States had ceded exclusive jurisdiction of of their territory, according to the constitution, and therefore this provision would go to preclude the whole from relief; as every cession which had been made provided for a concurrent jurisdiction of the state. So far as it related to Pennsylvania, she would not be entitled to any support, because she not only reserved a concurrent jurisdiction, but provided that if the cession was not accepted within one year, it would be void, and more than one year had no elapsed, and the cession was not accepted.

The question was put, and the amendment negatived, there being only 30 for it.

The next amendment was that limiting the interest of the money to be borrowed at 6 per cent.

Mr. W. SMITH hoped they should not agree to this, but that they should agree to expunge what related to a loan. Other expenses would be incurred, and he thought it would be better to include the whole in one bill.

Mr. GALLATIN believed there would be no occasion for a specific bill for a loan, as he believed the President had already sufficient power to borrow money, if it could be got (alluding to the 5 millions 6 per cent stock agreed to last session). He thought the present revenue would be sufficient, and that it was only necessary to give a power of borrowing on anticipation.

Mr. SWANWICK was in favor of continuing the amendment, because the striking of it out, would appear as if they meant not to limit the interest to 6 per cent. He condemned the practice of borrowing money upon all occasions. Whilst they were meditating schemes of defence, he thought they ought also to fix upon some mode of raising additional funds. He apprehended no good to the United States from this system of borrowing.

Mr. HARPER denied that the present revenue could be relied upon to meet the expenses contemplated by this bill, especially if they took into consideration an authorised expence of 100,000 dollars, respecting the trade with the Indians. He therefore tho't it necessary to provide for them by a loan; for taxes could not be laid and collected in time to answer the exigency. In order to reimburse the loan, it would be necessary of course to provide taxes.

Mr. SWANWICK was sorry to hear the gentleman last up advocating permanent loans—[Mr. Harper said he did not mean permanent loans, but such as might be redeemable in a few years.] Mr. S. said, this would nevertheless be an increase of stock, and of course of debt. An irredeemable debt would indeed be a very extraordinary thing for this country. He understood his colleague to mean that whatever sum was borrowed, should be in anticipation of the revenue to be raised, which would answer the idea of the gentleman from South-Carolina himself. By the method proposed of selling stock to pay borrowed money, whilst it appeared we were only paying 6 per cent. we were in fact paying 9 or 10, because the stock was sold greatly below par. He hoped therefore they should provide by taxes for all the money they expended.

Mr. W. SMITH accused the gentleman last up with wandering from the subject.—The question was whether it was necessary to say any thing about a loan in this bill. There were two kinds of loan, one in anticipation of existing revenue, another where there was no revenue to meet the expense. The present bill contemplated the former. It was necessary to give the President power to borrow, because if there was no surplus of revenue, the expense could not be met. He did not object to the amendment because it limitted the interest of money, but because if the interest was agreed to, the appropriation clause could not afterwards be struck out. Before they rose, he trusted provision would be made for the payment of whatever might be borrowed, in four or five years. He had no expectation of money being borrowed in any other way than in anticipation of the revenue.

Mr. N. SMITH objected to the interest of the money to be borrowed being limitted to 6 per cent. as he believed it could not be borrowed at that rate, and it would be a mere farce to limit the interest at a price below that at which it could be got. If money was absolutely necessary, it must be got upon the best terms upon which it could be had. The President might certainly be trusted in a business of this sort, since no one could believe he would pay more interest than there was a necessity for paying.

Mr. GALLATIN was not for confiding wholly to the President as to the interest to be paid for money. It was usual, he said, to limit the interest of all money to be borrowed. Mr. G. reminded the gentleman from S. Carolina, of a saving in the last military appropriation of 150,000 dollars less than the sum estimated, and contrary to that gentleman's wishes, which would considerably increase the surplus of revenue.

Mr. N. SMITH mentioned the loan of a million of dollars for the Algerine business, which was authorised to be borrowed, without limitation of interest.

Mr. COIT was in favor of dispensing with the borrowing clause.

Mr. HARTLEY spoke in favor of the limitation. He believed money might be got at 6 per cent. He should be unwilling to pay more, as it would increase the interest of money generally.

Mr. BROOKES said the question was not whether more than six per cent should be paid for the interest of money, but whether the borrowing clause should be inserted at all.

Mr. OTIS was of the same opinion. He thought it would be best to have a distinct bill for all the money wanted.

The question upon agreeing to the amendment limiting the interest of money, was negatived, there being 44 for it, and 50 against it.

The next amendment was the clause appropriating 40,000 dollars for the fortifications of S. Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. GALLATIN hoped this would be disagreed to, since the amendment limiting the general expenditure to such places as had ceded their jurisdiction, had been negatived.

Mr. W. SMITH moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order to take the sense of the committee upon striking out the 75,000 dollars for the purpose of adding this sum of 40,000 dollars to it, since he supposed this clause would be negatived, because S. Carolina and Georgia would now be included in the general appropriation.

Several members having expressed a wish that this motion might be withdrawn until the other amendments were gone thro' Mr. Smith withdrew it.

The provision was then negatived.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Allen and amended by Mr. Havens, empowering the president to authorize the State of New York to expend a certain sum upon their fortifications, which should be put to the credit of the balance due from that State to the United States, then occurred.

Mr. BROOKES opposed the motion.

Mr. COCHRAN proposed to add the following words, in order to cover the expence already incurred in the fortifications at New York, viz. "*or which may have been expended by any State for the purpose aforesaid.*"

Mr. GALTATIN had no objection to the two millions which New York owed the United States being expended upon their fortifications; but this amendment went to discharge the State of New York from the 200,000 dollars already expended, wether any more was expended, or not.

This amendment was negatived, without a division.

Mr. HARPER proposed to add, after the State of New York. "*under the direction of the President of the United States,*" as a security for the money being properly employed.

After a little conversation, this motion was was carried without a division.

The question was then on the amendment as amended,

Mr. MACON was for rejecting the amendment.

Mr. M'DOWEL was of the same opinion. He objected to the amendment on two grounds, he thought it wrong to call upon the Debtor State in this indirect way for the payment of their balances, and he thought it also wrong to throw away so much money on fortifications, which he said could be of no use, for though they might prevent an enemy from landing at the particular point where they were fixed, they could not prevent them from landing at some neighbouring spot, and being landed they would take possession of the fort, and turn the guns against ourselves.

Mr. BROOKES opposed the passing of the amendment, and thought the only way of settling the business of the debts, would be by a conference with the state of New York.

Mr. FINDLEY insisted upon it that the balances were settled, and could not now be questioned.

Mr. BALDWIN gave his vote, in the committee of the whole, in favor of this, because he had been informed it would be acceptable to the state of New-York. If he thought such a proposition would be disagreeable to them, he would not have supported it. He believed, when passion subsided, this settlement between the States and the United States, would be acknowledged to be a perfectly fair transaction With respect to the latter part of the amendment, requiring the jurisdiction to be ceded, he should be opposed to it. He did not wish to insist upon an exclusive right. He was willing the states should go on with their governments in their own way, without interference, any farther than was necessary to keep peace amongst them and with foreign nations.

Mr. VARNUM said it would take upwards of twenty millions of dollars to extend this plan of fortifications throughout the United States, and there was no doubt when it was done in one place, others would apply for the like attention. He was therefore opposed to it.

Mr. BAYARD did not see why they should discriminate betwixt one place and another; they struck out the clause respecting South Carolina and Georgia on this ground, and he trusted they should disagree to this. He objected to it also, because it seemed to admit the state balances, as justly due. Mr. B. then went at considerable length into the manner of the settlement of the commissioners, denied that the debts were justly due, and hoped there would be a re-settlement. Gentlemen said they voted for this to oblige the debtor states. It was an odd way of obliging them, by voting for a measure which would destroy the existence of some of the states.

Mr. HARPER observed that the gentleman's arguments would have been exactly in point, had the subject of the balances been under consideration.

Mr. OTIS said he yesterday voted for the amendment; he was led to do so from the idea that he was conferring a favor on the state of New York? but having since conversed with the representatives from that state, he had been astonished to find, they were generally against it. He should therefore decline doing them a favor in spite of themselves. He was about to follow Mr. Bayard in his observations; but the Speaker said he had improperly suffered that gentleman to proceed, and could not admit a farther deviation from order.

Mr. S. SMITH spoke in favor of the amendment, and hoped the gentleman last up would not throw away his vote; for though some states might not choose to accept of the offer others would.

Mr. M'DOWELL again spoke against the motion.

Mr. ELMENDORF wished the gentleman from Massachusetts not to take the ground of opposition he had taken, since the amendment respecting jurisdiction had been negatived, he was in favor of this clause. He did not think an agreement to this proposition was a recognition of the debt, nor did he think any state's agreeing to it, would commit others. He wished those states who thought themselves unjustly charged with these balances might have this opportunity of getting clear of them.

Mr. VAN ALEN opposed this amendment, and concluded with saying, it was justice in the United States to fortify the port of New-York, and it was equally justice in that state to pay her debt. He wished her to be called upon, but not in this way; it was treating her in a manner which she did not deserve.

The sense of the house was then taken upon the first part of the proposition by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Baird, Bradbury, Brent, Cabell, Champlin, Clopton, Cochran, Coit, Dana, Davenport, Ege, Elmendorf, Evans, Findley, Gallatin, Giles, Goodrich, Grisswold, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Havens, Holmes, Hosmer, Jones, Kittera, Lyman, Milledge, Morgan, New, Nicholas, Parker, Porter, Reed, Schureman, Shepard, Sinnickson, J. Smith, N. Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Wadsworth—50.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baer, Bayard, Blount, Brooks, Bryan, Bullock, Clairborne, Clay, Craik, Davis, Dawson, Dennis, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Fowler, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gillespie, Glenn, Gordon, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Hindman, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, M'Dougall, Otis, Rutledge, Sewall, Skinner, W. Smith, (C.) W. Smith, (P.) Standford, Sumpter, Thomas, Van Alen, Varnum, R. Williams—44.

The question was now taken upon the latter part of the amendment, providing that exclusive jurisdiction should be placed in the United States.

Several propositions were offered for the amendment of this clause. It was proposed by Mr. Kittera, that where land was ceded by a state to the United States, or purchased by the United States of an individual, by the consent of the state, a concurrent jurisdiction should be had.

This motion was negatived 43 to 42.

Mr. ELMENDORF then proposed an amendment, omitting the words "by consent of the state," which was carried, there being 48 for it. The amendment, as amended, was then put and carried, there being 58 for it.

Mr. W. SMITH then moved to strike out the second section of the bill, in order to leave the loan to a future law.

Mr. GALLATIN wished the gentleman to confine himself to the loan, and not to the appropriation.

Mr. SMITH consented, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. W. SMITH then moved that the house again resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order to add the 40,000 dollars proposed to be appropriated for South Carolina and Georgia, to the 75,000 for the general appropriation. He shewed at length the justice of this measure.

Mr. RUTLEDGE seconded the motion, and said he trusted the vote of the House would be consistent with that of the committee.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had moved, in the committee of the whole House, for a reduction of the sum recommended by the select committee, *because* Carolina and Georgia were to be excluded from a participation of the general appropriation, they not having ceded to the United States the jurisdiction of the territory where fortifications had been and were to be erected, and because special provision was to be made for fortifying those states. But the House having determined not to discriminate between the states which had ceded the jurisdiction of their territory and those which had not, and the clause in the bill which appropriated 40,000 dollars for fortifying Carolina and Georgia being expunged, he hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania would not be so uncandid as to oppose the introduction of the sum which had been recommended by the committee. The reason he had assigned for reducing it being that a special provision would be made for fortifying the southern states, and the clause which provided for their defence being destroyed, Mr. R. hoped the gentleman would not be so inconsistent as to limit the appropriation to 75,000 dollars, but would now vote for 115,000, and thus, by adding the sum voted in the committee for fortifying the southern states to the general appropriation, accord with the vote of the committee of the whole House.

Mr. R. expressed his surprise, that after the lengthy debate which took place in the committee, in which he had detailed the defenceless state of Carolina and Georgia, that gentlemen should now ask if 75,000 dollars would not be a sufficient sum for all the purposes of defence and fortifications. He requested they would call to memory the observations which had been made yesterday by a gentleman from Maryland (general Smith) whose military talents were well known by every member in the House, and to whose military services this country was greatly indebted. He had stated that 75,000 dollars would not go far in fortifying our harbours. What the gentleman from North-Carolina had observed respecting fortifications was true as it related to internal defence—but for the defence of the coast he knows they were of infinite service. He (general M'Dowell) had been too actively engaged in our revolutionary war not to know that fortifications had answered many valuable purposes. He knows that the southern states were preserved for several years by a fortress in Carolina—he knows that sir Peter Parker with a large fleet, and sir H. Clinton with a formidable army, were, in 1776, baffled at fort Moultrie, in their attempt to pass it, and compelled, after having attacked it most vigorously for twelve hours, to abandon their project of conquering the southern states. True it is that fort Moultrie was afterwards taken, and the whole state overrun by the enemy—but the conquest was made by an irresistable force, after a very long and gallant defence.

Mr. R. thought 30 or 40,000 dollars, expended judiciously, would put Charleston in a complete state of defence. He admitted that vessels might pass a fort without receiving much injury—but contended, that whenever 'twas possible to have a cross-fire on them, few commanders would be so adventurous as to carry ships into such a perilous situation. He described the harbour of Charleston as being very capable of complete defence by fortifications. He said the secretary at war contemplated fortifying an island opposite to fort Johnson, and when that shall be done, vessels attempting to pass it will encounter a cross fire. Mr. R. dwelt much on the necessity of fortifying the coast of the southern states—described it as being very extensive, and having near it much wealth, and that of a very perishable nature. In all events, he said, even in that of our being certain a general peace will immediately take place, fortifications would be necessary in the south. Let whatever order of things obtain in Europe—the revolution had been so complete in the West-Indies—every thing which was venerable and respectable had been so entirely subverted—anarchy and disorder were so prevalent and extensive there—that for years to come we must expect to

have our commerce in that sea vexed by buccaniers and our coast infested by pirates. He concluded with thanking the house for the attention with which it had honored his observations—He deemed it quite unnecessary to add to them as it would be doing great injustice to the consistency and candour which distinguished the proceedings of the House—to suppose it would on this day give a vote in direct contradiction to that of yesterday. He was persuaded they would not, and that a large majority would rise in favor of appropriating 115,000 dollars.

Mr. GILES had no doubt of the situation of Charleston being as represented; but thought the 75,000 dollars, and the 20,000 in hand, would be equal to all that would be wanted before Congress met again.

Mr. GALLATIN was of the same opinion. He did not think that one half of the 115,000 dollars would be spent, as only 140,000 had been expended from 1794 to 1797. He tho't no more should be appropriated than was absolutely necessary: for if they took into consideration the situation of Europe at present, there was every reason to expect a general peace would take place. He thought the probability so great as almost to do away all apprehensions of danger to this country. But, because they were met together, Gentlemen seemed disposed to do something. He was willing that something should be done. He was therefore in favour of those measures which could do the least harm. He should vote for the bill in its present shape; but he should be against raising the additional troops proposed, as they would cost 400,000 dollars a year, which would be guarding against an imaginary danger, by introduction a real evil. He should be against recommitting this bill because if they went farther they should enter upon that plan which had been produced by a sense of danger which he did not think now existed. That danger had lessened betwixt the time of calling Congress and their meeting, but which had greatly lessened since.

Mr. ALLEN thought it was insanity to assert there was no danger to be apprehended from our present situation as to foreign nations. The dissatisfaction expressed by the Spanish Government, he called a scandalous miserable pretext. He considered this nation as on the eve of war; spoke of the French surrounding us on all sides, nay, he said something about declaring war if the posts which they held were not given up. He hoped they should take vigorous measures of defence, and not seperate until they laid a direct tax. Whatever the benevolent mind of the gentleman last up might think of the French nation, he could look upon them as nothing less than foes. (The Speaker reminded the gentlemen of the question.) He concluded with great warmth in charges of ambition against the French nation.

Mr. MILLEDGE and Mr. SHEPARD each spoke in favour of going into a committee of the whole.

The question for re-committing was carried 46 to 43. The house accordingly went into a committee of the whole, and agreed to make the sum 115,000, instead of 75,000, there being 47 votes for it, and 42 against it.

The question was then taken on the passing of the bill by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Burgess, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn. Goodrich, Gordon, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, S. Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Milledge, Morgan, Otis, Parker, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) W. Smith, (P.) Thomas, Van Alen,, Wadsworth, J. Williams—48.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Bullock, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorf, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Griswold, Harrison, Havens, Jones, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenaghan, M'Dowell, New, Nicholas, Potter, Read, Skinner, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Swanwick, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams.—41.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.—Adjourned.

PAPERS

Which accompanied the President's Message of the 12th inst. on Spanish affairs.

[CONTINUED.]

[No. XI.]

From His Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicott, Esquire,

Natchez, March 23d, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

I have just now received your communication of this day, by which I am sorry to find the construction you put on the storing of the ammunitions that came from the Walnut Hills in this fort; I have no other place to put them in, for it would be imprudent to leave them exposed in an unsecure place at a time when the Indians might take advantage of us, if they found that in the present circumstances we acted without the necessary precautions. At the time you saw me conducting ammunitions to the fort, you will likewise see as many go out of it for the Arkensas, to reinforce that post, which will now be exposed to the incursions of the Osage Indians, who in the last season pillaged the white inhabitants of that country.

I am entirely unacquainted with any ill treatment the citizens of the United States should have received at the Walnut Hills; if you mean the execution of the orders of the General in Chief of this province to demolish that post, it was in consequence of our treaty with the Indians that they might have no just reason to complain of our conduct, but since I have been informed of their unsettled disposition, I have sent counter orders to suspend every thing that might injure the actual state of those fortifications, and in such circumstances shall not move any thing else until the arrival of the American troops that are daily expected.

The unavoidable detention that has been experienced in beginning the line, you know the reasons, but they shall soon be removed, as Lieutenant Col. Guillemard is far on his way up, and at his arrival this important business shall be begun.

I do assure you that there is nothing that can prevent the religious compliance of the treaty though I might observe, that the conduct of some persons that seem to affect an immediate interest for the United States is such, as to occupy my attention. I request that you will be so kind as to take such measures as to suppress untimely expressions that can only tend to disturb the tranquility of the public, of which I am solely answerable for the present.

As I was finishing this, Mr. Gillespie brought to me your note inquiring if the works at the Bluffs had been destroyed, or removed to the other side of the river.

What I have already said concerning our treaty with the Indians I suppose has guided the general of this province to take that step. I really do not know whether they are destroyed or not. I give you my word that I did not know what was to be done there. and it is only by Baron Bastrop that I learn that that post would soon be evacuated; but as this is a thing that only regards the General of the Province, I cannot account for it, nor can I say more on the subject, as all the orders proceed from him, the post being entirely out of my jurisdiction

My dear Sir, your most humble obedient servant and friend, MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

The Honorable Andrew Ellicott.

[No. 12]

From Andrew Ellicott, Esq. to his excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 24, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

IT is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's very satisfactory letter of yesterday. You may rest assured that I have, and shall continue to discountenance every measure, and the propagation of any opinion which may have a tendency to disturb the good order and harmony of this settlement I shall close this letter with requesting that the Commandant of the Walnut Hills be directed to treat the citizens of the United States with politeness when they stop at that post, as a contrary conduct may be attended with disagreeable consequences on a river which both nations have an equal right to navigate.

I am, with sentiments of real esteem,
Your sincere and affectionate friend,
ANDREW ELLICOTT

His Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

(Copy.)

[No. 13.]

From His Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicott, Esq.

(Copy.)

Natchez, March 25.

My Dear Sir,

BY every report you are acquainted with the confirmation of every thing I have told you concerning our business; you know that Lieutenant Col. Guillemard will be here very soon, and that immediately we shall proceed to the running of the line. But as nothing but friendly arrangements are to guide our conduct, it is necessary to avoid every shadow of compulsion. By the contents of my letter to Captain Pope, you will see my reasons; therefore, I request that you will join a couple of lines to avoid any more writing.

I am surrounded by many people who have business, this being court day, though I have tried to disembarrass myself, but cannot wait upon you.

I am, with the highest esteem and respect,
My dear Sr,
Your most humble servant and friend,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

The Honorable Andrew Ellicott, Esquire.

(N. 14.)

From Andrew Ellicott, Esq to Lieut. Pope.

Natchez, March 25, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

THIS will be handed you by Major Minor, a friend of mine, an officer in the service of his Catholic Majesty; your polite attention to him will be considered as a particular favor conferred upon me. By order of Governor Gayoso, his letter to you of this day has been shown to me, his request for you, and the troops under your command, to remain for an indefinite time above this place. appears to me a very extraordinary one; sufficient time has already been given by the United States for the evacuation of all the posts on the East side of the Mississippi, above the 31st degree of north latitude; and from the troops of his Catholic Majest carrying up and remounting the cannon at this place, I cannot pretend to say that an evacuation is really intended in any reasonable time. From this circumstance I should conclude that the sooner you you are here the better. However, as I have no controul over the destination of the troops of the United States except my own escort, I shall take it for granted that your instructions are sufficiently pointed to direct your conduct. Please to accept of my sincere wishes for the safe and speedy arrival of yourself and troops at this place; and am, Dear Sir,

Your friend and humble Servant.
ANDREW ELLICOTT.

Lieutenant Pope.

(No. 15.)

Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Brigadier in the Royal armies, Governor Military and Civil of Natchez and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the political situation of this Country offers a large field to busy and malignant minds to disturb the tranquility of its inhabitants, it is therefore my duty, and the continuation of that vigilance which I have constantly exerted not only to promote the happiness of every individual of this government, but likewise to support their interest and secure their tranquility, that I step forth to warn the public against being led by their innocent credulity against any measure that may be productive of ill consequences, and frustaate all the advantages they have a right to expect: And by the present I assure to them if they continue as they have always done, with strict attachment to the Welfare of his Catholic Majesty's Government, from which will depend the following favorable events.—viz.—His ty has offered to support the rights of the inhabitants to the real property, and until that is ascertained, I am bound to keep possession of this country, as likewise until we are sure the Indians will be pacific.

Contrary to the general expectation the same indulgence that until now protected the inhabitants in distress will be continued during his Majesty's sovereignty in this country; and this being the season in which the planters are employed in preparing for an ensuing crop, none shall be disturbed from that important object on account of their depending debts. The misconstruction of what is the enjoyment of the liberty of conscience is hereby positively explained to be, that no individual of this Government shall be molested on account of religious principles, and that they shall not be hindered in their private meetings, but no other public worship will be allowed but that generally established in all his majesty's dominions, which is the Catholic religion.

These important objects, that until now have not been published, though resolved, I acquaint the public with, apprehensive of the dangerous insinuations of several persons that have made it their business to dazzle the public with false notions to serve their own purpose in the speculation of lands that are lawfully held by all the inhabitants of this government, therefore I firmly rely that no person will deviate from the principles of adhesion to our Government until the negociations that are now on foot between his Majesty and the United States of America, are concluded. and thereby the real property of the inhabitants secured.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of my Arms, and countersigned by the Secretary of this Government, by H. M at the Government, House, Nat.chez..

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.
JH. VIDAL.

29th March, 1797.

(No. 16.)

WHEREAS the alarming circumstances that prevailed for a while in this Government, obliged me to circulate proclamations, wherein I warned the people of their immediate danger. Now, that these troubles have subsided, I cannot but publish my approbation, and applaud that upright sense of duty that the inhabitants have shewn to the laws of our gracious Sovereign, by seconding his representative, the right they have so justly acquired of being considered the most loyal subjects of his Majesty. In my last publication I mentioned that until the real property should be secured to the inhabitants, this country should be considered in the same situation as before, as likewise while the pacific disposition of the Indians was not ascertained. I find it my duty to explain that a negociation is now carrying on to secure the right of the said real property. As that right cannot be secured but by an additional article to the late treaty, and until that article is officially communicated to me, I am bound to keep possession of the country, and continue the same indulgence and the same anxious protection as until now. The negociations with the Indians will produce the same effects, as it is impossible for his Majesty to leave unprotected so many of his faithful subjects, and expose other settlements to the revengeful disposition of discontented Indians; these important objects are of the greatest moment to every person in this government; their interest and allegiance to his Majesty binds them to keep steady in their principles of loyalty, until by the definitive arrangements of both nations a change takes place. Being informed that some persons are apprehensive that violent measures will be taken against those that seemed pleased with the prospects of becoming citizens of the United States, I declare that such a notion is unfounded, as likewise the suspicion, that individuals would be prevented from moving to any part they please, either within his Majesty's dominions or elsewhere, as it is notorious that no such obstacle was ever offered to any body, it being contrary to one of the greatest prerogatives that are enjoyed by his Majesty's subjects.

DON MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

March 29th, 1797.

(No. 17.)

From Andrew Ellicott, Esq. to his Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 31st, '97.

MY DEAR SIR,

I WAS last evening addressed by a number of respectable inhabitants of the District of Natchez. They are very much alarmed for their situation, in consequence of having expressed their pleasure, since my arrival at this place, in speedily becoming citizens of the United States. Your proclamation of the 28th inst. they conceive renders that event doubtful. They have therefore from considerations of personal safety, and to avoid the insults which many of them have experienced from one or more officers of a small grade in this district, have called upon me to use my influence with your Excellency to grant them, and all others who incline to leave this country, the privilege of disposing of their properties and passports to enable them to reach the frontiers of such states as they may be inclined to remove to. I have now stated the substance of their application, and assure your Excellency, from the respectability of the applicants, it is a subject in which I feel myself interested, and to which I request your Excellency's attention.

Ever since I arrived in this district, I have uniformly recommended to the inhabitants a quiet submission to the Government now in force; at the same time they have been in the most explicit manner assured, that the period would not be far distant when the jurisdiction of the United States, would be extended to them. But they are not satisfied; they have their suspicions; and it is your Excellency alone that can quiet them. Let the cannon and military stores be again taken out of the fort; withdraw your objections to the arrival of the American troops, and their apprehensions will subside. I do not pretend to say that their apprehensions are well founded; it is possible they are not. but your objection to my escort's being stationed with me, your hauling back and remounting the cannon at this place, your dispatching Major Minor to delay the arrival of the troops of the United States at this post, added to your Excellency's proclamation, however well meant, have had a contrary effect, by encreasing their fears.

I have enclosed two paragraphs of the address which was handed to me last Evening. I am &c. &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(No. 18.)

(COPY.)

MANY whose ideas of allegiance had been preponderant from the treaty until the time of your arrival at this place, thought themselves at full liberty to announce their sentiments in any way that might not affect the operations of peace and good order in society. But the result is a melancholy contrast to the construction. Some have been already torn away from the bosom of agricultural life, and conveyed to prison with every indignant epithet that malevolence could invent. Scouts are crossing the country in various directions, breathing threats of vengeance against those who had unguardedly thrown aside the mask of duplicity; and a number are waiting with solicitude the moment of their fate.

There are many in this country to whose exertions America is much indebted for her political existence. We call upon you in the name of such; we call upon you in the name of every friend to that emblem of peace and science which has been recently displayed to us: to stand forth with a confidence suitable to the dignity of your commission, and demand of the Governor, passports with leave for all such as would dispose of their property and avail themselves of a change of situation by withdrawing to the United States.

[No. XIX.]

From his Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicott. Esq.

Natchez, March 31st, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE just now received your favor of this day, in which you informed of the application of several respectable inhabitants of this Government to you, requesting your interposition to facilitate to them a privilege that they never ceased enjoying, and in which consists the great liberty of a Spaniard. There is not one single instance in our government of having made opposition to a person's selling his property, and leaving the country, whenever they called for a passport; and as our system is not altered, I shall not refuse the same privilege to any person that may apply for it.

I am sorry to find, that those persons who have addressed you, have imposed upon your credulity and goodness, in making use of remonstrances proper to make sensation on the feelings of a good citizen of the United States—but there is not a word of truth in what they have advanced. I have not taken notice of the sarisfaction that some persons have expressed on the prospect of becoming citizens of the United States; nor has any body been apprehended for it—nor have I issued any order for such a purpose, but against Mr. Green, sen. who had made his escape, conscious of the criminality of his conduct, which is notorious; and indeed in all the extent of this government, there is but one single individual confined, and that is for a criminal proceeding. There is not a single patrol out in search of any one, nor just in this moment do I find occasion for it; but if I should, I would employ every means in my power to suppress disorder, and to keep the peace of the country, as I have always done.

I doubt not of the assurances you please to give me of the good advice you have uniformly given to the people—it being conformable to the character of a gentleman, whose object is another than that of interfering in the matters of government.

My Proclamation I found absolutely necessary to calm the minds of the people—stating to them the true situation of the political arrangements between his Majesty and the United States, which does not dissolve the treaty, but requires an essential explanation, not only with regard to the points alluded to in my Proclamation, but likewise as I am authorized to declare to you, that the General of this Province finds himself under the necessity to consult his Majesty concerning the manner in which the posts are to be evacuated; as it appears by General Wayne's communication to him, that he expects that the posts will be delivered with the buildings standing as they are; and by the treaty, we conceive that the posts are to be demolished before we leave them; and as such interpretation of the true meaning of the treaty either one way or the other [it] might produce unnecessary ministerial contests, my General has given me positive orders to suspend the evacuation of the posts until the matter shall be amicably settled between the two Courts. In the mean while, if the troops of the United States that are daily expected, arrive, they shall be received at Nogales in the most friendly and hospitable manner, as is due to a nation with whom we are at perfect peace, and with whom we wish to keep the most perfect harmony.

I flatter myself you will do me the justice to acknowledge the propriety of my conduct in obeying the superior orders of my General, who is actuated by the principles of the strictest honor in supporting the interest of his Majesty intrusted to him.

The uniform good harmony that we have reciprocally promised to each other will subsist; and it will not be only our duty but our glory to banish every shadow of misunderstanding, which is wrongly interpreted by the public, without any more foundation than assisted those that tried to persuade you of wrongs that they never suffered.

I am, with sentiments of the most sincere esteem, and true friendship, &c.

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

[To be continued.]

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *June* 17.

BUSH-HILL.

Last evening the Gardens at this delightful retreat were opened. A brilliant Company attended—The Entertainment gave universal satisfaction. The Music, Vocal and Instrumental went off with great eclat and applause.

The Gardens will be open for the second time this evening.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The celebrated M. MARMONTEL is elected for one of the Councils, amongst the new third.

M. Le *(ci-devant)* Compte de SEGUR is said to be the new Director.

AUTHENTIC.

POSTSCRIPT

To Admiral NELSON's Order, published in this Gazette on Thursday.

"P. S. Rear-Admiral NELSON requests the American Consul will have the goodness to direct his letter to the Danish Consul, and make it public for the information of all other Consuls."

Copy of the Letter addressed to Rear-Admiral Nelson.

Cadiz, 15th April 1797.

Sir,

THE American Consul residing in this city, has shewn us the official note which you have addressed to him, wherein you mention that this is to be considered as a blockaded port, and that no vessel will be suffered to pass in or out, without your or the chief commander's leave We cannot but express our surprize at this unexpected intelligence, the more so as said measure is contrary to the existing treaties of amity and commerce between our respective sovereigns and nations, and the king of Great Britain and the British nation, appearing as it does by your said official note that an absolute power is invested in the chief commander and in you. We deem it a duty highly incumbent upon us, before we communicate the needful information to our respective superiors, to request you will be pleased to inform us in answer, whether vessels belonging to Americans, Danes, Swedes, Venetians and Genoese, some now ready to put to sea, and others partly loaded, bound for neutral ports, and furnished with certificates specifying the property on board to be *bonafide* neutral, will be suffered to proceed on their voyages, without running the risk of being detained; and we beg leave to observe that we conceive an explicit and categorical answer on this important head, due to the permanent friendship professed by our respective nations, and the constant desire they shew to continue in amity and good understanding with his Britannic Majesty and the British nation.

In case you should not judge proper to grant said request, we have to beg your precise information thereon, that we may jointly dispatch an express to the Court of London, in order to solicit the just accomplishment of this application.

COPY.

Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, 19th April, '97.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I do by no means admit the reasoning in your letter of 15th inst. addressed to Rear Amiral Nelson, that the blockade of an enemy's port, is unusual, much less unprecedented; having in two instances carried a similar measure into execution during the last year, in the Mediterranean, viz. Toulon and Leghorn.—I have great satisfaction in relieving the minds of the merchants of neutral powers resident at Cadiz, by giving you the most unequivocal assurances, that the ships and vessels of neutral nations, loaded with *bonafide* property of neutral merchants, carrying clear and authentic documents in proof thereof, will (upon presenting them to the commanding officer of the squadron of his Britannic Majesty's ships under my command) be permitted to proceed from Cadiz to their respective destinations, after such examination as the said officer shall in his discretion judge necessary to make.

(Signed) JERVIS.

Neutral Consuls, resident at Cadiz.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Schr. Maria, Hudgens,	Virginia	4
Rising Polly, Jones,	N. Carolina	4
Lovely Lass, Gibben,	Charleston	6
Industry, Denyke,	Richmond	3
Sloop Polly, Simonds,	Norfolk	4
CLEARED.		
Show Boston, Dougherty,	C. N. Mole	
Brig Vigilantia, Rieter,	Leghorn	
Fly, Brice,	Rotterdam	
Tryphena, Griffing,	Bourdeaux	
Patty, Coffin,	Boston	
Schr. Helena Plumstead, Van Duym,	Lancea Veau	
John, Wass,	Boston	
Sencerity, Monteith,	Jaquemel	
Little Will, Eagleson,	Port au Prince	
Jupiter, Burbank,	New York	
Mary, Ward,	Norfolk	
Betsey, Barnet,	do.	
Sloop Nancy, Denyks,	do.	
Driver, Brent,	Leogane	
Betsey, Elkins,	Alexandria	

A brig and a schooner are below, names unknown.

The ship John, Whitwell, of this port, has arrived at Amsterdam.

Bush Hill.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Gardens will open

ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 16,
and Saturday, the 17th, with a

CONCERT

Of Vocal & Instrumental Music,

After the manner of the Public Gardens, London, Paris, Vauxhall, &c. &c.

VOCAL PERFORMERS:

Messrs. Darley, Sen. Darley, Jun. Bates, and Miss Broadhurst

INSTUMENTAL.

Messrs. Hopefield, Wolfe, Hommann, Brooke, Schetky, Petit, Oznablutn, Morel, De Clary, &c.

Organist, Mr. B. Carr.

Admittance, Half a Dollar.

The Gardens to be opened at Six o'clock, and the Concert to begin precisely at Seven.

*** Tickets to be had and Boxes to be taken at Mr. Carr's music store, Market-street.

N. B. Tickets of General Admission for the season, to be had for Twelve Dollars each, at the Bar of the Bush-Hill Tavern.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

The Public are respectfully informed that The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS,

THIS EVENING, June 17th,

Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes, and

A grand display of Horsemanship,

By Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vandevelde, Nicholas Corré, Sully, (the Clown) and Lailson.

Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LANGLEY will leap over several bars and tables of a very great height, in a single tour round the Circus.

THE TAYLOR AND HIS HORSE,

A comic scene on Horseback, by Mr. M'Donald.

Mr. HERMAN will go with his head on the saddle and his feet in the air.

Mr. LAILSON will perform many curious and difficult exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate: among others

The Grand Leap over the Ribbon,

Standing and upon his knees.

The Four Travelling Brothers,

A comic Scene on Horseback, in one act.

The evening's entertainment will conclude by a new Pantomime, called

Pantalon Duped,

Or, the Forced Marriage.

In which Mrs. Devan will perform in the character of the Goddess Calypso.

On Tuesday, for the benefit of Miss VANICE, after the Equestrian Exercises, the first representation of *Harlequin Journeyman Dentist*, or *The Manager in Trouble.*

☞ The Doors will be opened at six o'clock, and the performances begin precisely at half past seven, at the general request.

Proposals

For carrying MAILS of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in Philadelphia, until the 31st day of July next, inclusive.

MAINE.

1. From Brewer's or Scoodie by Machias, Chandler's river and Columbia, to Narraguagus once a week.

Leave Brewer's every Saturday at 2 P M, and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tuesday by 6 P M—*Returning*, leave Narraguagus every Wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Brewer's the next Saturday by 10 A M.

2. From Narraguagus by Gouldsborough, Sullivan, Trenton, Bluehill, Cusline, Penobscot, Buckston, Frankfort, Prospect and Belfast to Duck-Trap once a week.

Leave Narraguagus every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M. *Returning*. Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tuesday by 6 P M.

3. From Duck Trap by Camden, Thomaston, Warren, Waldoborough, Newcastle, Wiscasset, Bath, Brunswick, Freeport and North Yarmouth to Portland once a week.

Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M, and arrive at Portland the next Tuesday by 6 P M. *Returning*. Leave Portland every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M.

4. From Portland by Biddeford, Welles and York, to Portsmouth.

April 15 to October 15. Leave Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by 6 P M. *Returning*. Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P M, and arrive at Portland on the next day by 6 P M.

October 15 to April 15. Leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*. Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Portland every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P M.

5. From Portland by North-Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, Wiscasset, Dresden, Pittston and Hallowell Hook to Hallowell court house, once a week.

Leave Portland every Friday at 8 A. M, and arrive at Hallowell court-house the next Saturday by 7 P M. *Returning*. Leave Hallowell court-house every Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at Portland on Thursday by 6 P M.

6. From Wiscasset by Dresden, Pittston, Hallowell Hook, Hallowell court-house, Winthrop, Monmouth, Green, New-Gloucester and Gray to Portland once a week.

Leave Portland every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wiscasset on Wednesday noon. *Returning*. Leave Wiscasset on Wednesday at 3 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

7. From Hallowell Hook by Vassalborough, Fort Halifax, Winslow, Fairfield and Canaan to Norridgewok once a week.

Leave Hallowell Hook every Wednesday at 11 A M, and arrive at Norridgewock on Thursday by 6 P M. *Returning*. Leave Norridgewock on Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook on Tuesday by 6 P M.

8. From Hallowell Hook to Farmington on Sandy river once in two weeks.

Leave Hallowell Hook every other Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Farmington by 6 P M. *Returning*. Leave Farmington every other Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook by 6 P M.

9. From Portland by Falmouth, Gorham, Buxton, Standish, Limerick, Parsonfield, Shapleigh and Lebanon to Berwick, once in two weeks.

Leave Portland every other Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Berwick on Wednesday by noon.

Leave Berwick every other Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

10. From Standish by Flinstown, Fryburg academy, Conway and Tamworth to Sandwich in New Hampshire once in two weeks.

Leave Standish every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Sandwich on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*. Leave Sandwich every other Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Standish on Friday by 6 P M.

11. From Wells by Waterboro', Sanford, Doughty's Falls, Berwick and Dover, to Portsmouth once a week.

Leave Wells every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth on Wednesday by 10 A M. *Returning*. Leave Portsmouth every Wednesday by 2 P M, and arrive at Wells next Thursday by 6 P M.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

12. From Portsmouth by Dover, Rochester and Moultonborough to Plymouth, returning by New-Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham and Durham to Portsmouth once in two weeks.

Leave Portsmouth every other Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Plymouth the next Friday by 6 P M. *Returning*. Receive the mail at Plymouth every other Saturday by 8 A M, and return to Portsmouth the next Tuesday by 4 P M.

Note. "The post is to go and return on this route alternately."

13. From Portsmouth by Exeter, Chester, Londonderry, Amherst, Peterborough and Marlborough to Keene, once a week.

Leave Portsmouth every Thursday by 8 A M, arrive at Exeter by one P M, at Chester by 6 P M, and at Keene on Saturday by 4 P M *Returning*. Leave Keene every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Chester on Tuesday by 4 P M, at Exeter on Wednesday by 9 A M, and at Portsmouth by 4 P M.

14. From Concord by Plymouth to Haverhill, once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Plymouth on Tuesday by 3 P M, and at Haverhill on Wednesday by 4 P M. *Returning*. Leave Haverhill every Thursday by 8 A M, arrive at Plymouth on Friday by 9 A M, and at Concord on Saturday by 4 P M.

15. From Exeter to Hampton Falls, three times a week from April 15 to October 15, and twice a week from October 15 to April 15.

Leave Hampton falls in one hour after the arrival after the arrival of the mail from Boston, and deliver it at Exeter in two hours, remain at Exeter two hours and return to Hampton Falls in six hours from the time of leaving it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

16. From Newburyport, Haverhill, Kingston, Exeter, New Market and Durham to Dover once a week.

Leave Newburyport every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Dover on Wednesday by noon. *Returning*. Leave Dover on Wednesday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newburyport on Friday by 3 P M.

17. From Salem to Gloucester once a week.

Leave Gloucester every Wednesday by 7 A M, and arrive at Salem by 11 A M. *Returning*. Leave Salem every Wednesday by 1 P M, and arrive at Gloucester by 6 P M.

Note. Should this mail be carried in a stage it is to be carried as often as the stage runs, the hours desired to be stated in the proposals.

18. From Salem to Marblehead three times a week. Leave Salem every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Boston, and deliver it at Marblehead in one hour and a half, leave Marblehead in one hour and a half and return to Salem in two hours.

19. From Boston by Andover, Haverhill and Chester to Concord in New Hampshire once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Chester by 2 P M, and arrive at Boston on Tuesday by 4 P M. *Returning*. Leave Boston every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Chester on Saturday by 11 A M, and arrive at Concord on Saturday by 6 P M.

20. From Boston by Concord, Lancaster, Leominster and Ashburnham to Marlborough, Keene and Walpole in New Hampshire.

Leave Boston every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Leominster by 7 P M.

Leave Leominster every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Keene by 9 PM, & at Walpole on Friday by 10 A M *Returning*. Leave Walpole every Saturday or Sunday by 5 A M, arrive at Keene by 9 A M, and at Leominster in the evening. Leave Leominster every Monday and Thursday by 6 A M and arrive at Boston by 6 P M.

21. From Boston by Quincey, Hingham, Hanover, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich and Chatham to Truro once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 3 P M, arrive at Sandwich on Friday by 6 P M, and at Truro the next Sunday by 6 A M. *Returning*. Leave Truro every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Sandwich on Tuesday by 7 P M, and at Boston on Thursday by 10 A M.

22. From Sandwich by Falmouth and Holmes Hole to Edgartown once a week

Leave Sandwich every Saturday by 1 P M and arrive at Edgarton on Monday by 11 A M. *Returning*. Leave Edgartch on Monday by 2 P M, and arrive at Sandwich on Tuesday by noon.

23. From Boston by Sharon, Mansfield, Norton and Taunton to Newport once a week.

Leave Boston every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, on Tuesday. *Returning* Leave Newport every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boston on Thursday by 6 P M.

24. From Boston by Charleston, Medford, Woburn, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngboroegh to Amherst once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Amherst the next Saturday noon. *Returning*. Leave Amherst every Monday noon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday by 3 P M.

25. From Boston by Randolph, Bridgewater, Raynham and Taunton to New Bedford.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every Monday, wednesday and Friday at 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at New Bedford by 8 P M. *Returning*. Leave New Bedford every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at Boston by 8 P M.

From November 1 to May 1. Leave Boston every wednesday and Friday at 9 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at New Bedford on Thursday & Saturday by 8 P M. Returning. Leave New Bedford every Monday and wednesday by 9 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at Boston on Tuesday and Thursday by 7 P M.

26. From New Bedford to Nantucket, twice a week from November 1 to May 1. Leave New Bedford every Friday and Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Leave Nantucket every Saturday and Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave New Bedford every Monday, wednesday and Friday by 10 A M, and arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Returning. Leave Nantucket every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening, winds and tide permitting.

27. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to warren once a week.

Leave Taunton every wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at warren by 10 A M. Leave warren by 1 P M, and arrive at Taunton by 6 P M.

28. From Boston by Dedham, Providence, Plainfield, Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth, Guilford and New Haven to New York three times a week.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Providence by 6 P M, arrive at Norwich on wednesday, Friday and Monday by noon, at New London by 3 P M, arrive at New Haven on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at Stanford by 9 P M, and at New York on Friday, Monday and wednesday by noon. Returning. Leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at New Haven on wednesday, Friday and Monday by 2 P M, at Norwich on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at Providence by 8 P M, and at Boston on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 1 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at providence the next days by 9 A M, at New London every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at New Haven on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 3 P M, at Stratford by 8 P M, and arrive at New York on Monday, wednesday and Friday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave New York every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 11 A M, arrive at Stratford the next days by 8 P M, at New Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 A M, at New London on wednesday, Friday and Monday by 3 P M, at providence, Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 4 P M, at Boston on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 3 P M.

29. From Boston by Dedham, Mendon, Pomfret and Tolland to Hartford once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 7 A M, arrive at Hartford the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Hartford every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boston on wednesday by 5 P M.

30. From New Bedford to Newport once a week.

Leave New Bedford every Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 4 P M. Leave Newport every Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P M.

31. From Worcester by Rutland, Petersham and Northfield to Brattleborough once a week.

Leave worcester every Tuesday by 1 P M. and arrive at Brattleborough on wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Brattleborough every Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at worcester on Friday noon.

32. From Brookfield by Belchertown, Northampton, worthington, rittsfield and New Lebanon to Albany

Leave Brookfield every Tuesday and Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Northampton by 6 P M. Leave Northampton every wednesday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at rittsfield by 1 P M, and at Albany on Thursday and Monday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every wednesday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at rittsfield by 5 P M, at Northampton on Thursday and Monday by 7 P M, and arrive at Brookfield on Friday and Tuesday by 4 P M.

33. From Springfield by Westfield and Stockbridge to Kinderhook once a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Springfield every Tuesday by 3 P M, arrive at Kinderhook on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Kinderhook every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Stockbridge by 3 P M. Leave Stockbridge on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Springfield by 7 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Springfield every wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Kinderhook on Thursday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Kinderhook on Thursday by 4 P M, arrive at Stockbridge on Friday noon. Leave Stockbridge every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Springfield by 7 P M.

34. From Suffield by West Springfield, Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleborough, Westminster, Walpole, Charlestown and Windsor to Hanover twice a week.

Leave Suffield every Tuesday and Friday at A M, rrive at Northampton by 1 P M, at Walpole on Wednesday and Saturday by 5 P M, at Windsor on Monday and Thursday by 2 P M, and at Hanover by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Hanover every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A M, arrive at Windsor by 1 P M, at Walpole on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 P M, and at Northampton on Thursday and Monday by noon, and at Suffield by 7 P M.

35 From Hanover by Orford and Haverhill, to Newbury once a week.

Leave Hanover every Wednesday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 4 P M, and at Newbury by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newbury every Thursday By 6 A M. arrive at Haverhill by 8 A M, and at Hanover by 6 P M.

VERMONT.

36. From Windsor, by Royalston, Randolph, Williamston and Montpelier to Burlington once in two weeks.

Leave Windsor every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Burlingtoothe next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Burlington every other Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Windsor on Wednesday by 6 P M

37. From Windsor to Rutland once a week.

Leave Rutland every Monday by 7 A M, and arrive at Windsor on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Windsor every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Thursday by 6 P M.

38. From Burlington by Vergennes and Middlebury to Rutland once a week.

Leave Burlington every Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by 8 A M. and arrive at Burlington on Wednesday noon.

39. From Rutland by Manchester, Bennington, Lansingburg and Troy to Albany.

Leave Rutland every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Albany the next Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Bennington by 7 P M. Leave Bennington on Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 7 P M.

RHODE-ISLAND.

40. From Providence by Bristol and Warren to Newport.

Leave Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 A M, and arrive at Newport the same days by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 A M, and arrive at Providence by 4 P M.

41. From Providence by East Greenwich, Newport, South Kingston, Westerly and Stonington Point to New London once a week.

Leave Providence every Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, leave Newport every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at New London on Thursday by noon. Returning. Leave New London on Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P M, leave Newport on Monday by 7 A M, and arrive at Providence by 5 P M.

CONNECTICUT.

42. From Hartford by Windham to Norwich once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Norwich by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Norwich every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hartford by 7 P M.

43 From Hartford by Middletown, Modus Landing and Colchester to New-London, once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday at 1 P M, and arrive at New London on Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by 11 A M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 7 P M.

44. From Hartford by New Hartford, Canaan, Sheffield and Hillsdale to Hudson once a week

Leave Hartford every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hudson on Wednesday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Hudson every Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 11 A M.

45. From Hartford by Litchfield, New Milford, Newtown, Danbury and Ridgefield to New York once a week.

Leave Hartford every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, at New Milford on Tuesday by 11 A M, and at New York on Thursday by 8 A M. Returnrng. Leave New York every Thursday by 4 P M, arrive at New Milford on Saturday noon, at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at Hartford on Monday by 8 A M.

46. From New-Haven by Derby, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlem, Litchfield and Goshen, to Canaan, once a week.

Leave Canaan every Monday noon, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at New Haven on Wednesday by 10 A M. Leave New Haven every Wednesday by 2 P M, arrive at Litchfield on Thursday noon, and at Canaan by 7 P M.

47. From New York by White Plains, Bedford, Fredericktown, Dover, Sharon, Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Pittsfield and Williamston to Bennington

Leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A M, the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 6 P M. Returning. Leave Bennington every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 5 A M, and arrive at New York the next Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 6 P M.

If the stages run but once a week on this route the mail is to leave New York every Monday at 5 A M, arrive at Bennington on Wednesday by 6 P M. Leave Bennington on Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at New York on Saturday by 6 P M.

48. From New York by Yonkers, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Redhook, Clermont, Hudson, Claverac and Kinderhook to Albany three times a week.

Leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 2 P M, arrive at Tarrytown by 8 P M. Leave Tarrytown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at Poughkeepsie by 7 P M. Leave Poughkeepsie Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 5 A M, arrive at Kinderhook by 7 P M. Leave Kinderhook every Thursday, Saturday and Monday, at 5 A M, and arrive at Albany by 8 A M. Returning. Leave Albany Thursday, Saturday and Monday by 3 P M, arrive at Kinderhook by 7 P M. Leave Kinderhook Friday, Sunday and Tuesday, at 5 A M, arrive at Poughkeepsie by 7 P M. Leave Poughkeepsie Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, at 5 A M, arrive at Tarrytown by 7 P M. Leave Tarrytown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 A M, arrive at New York at 11 A M.

49. From Albany by Troy and Lansingburgh, to Salem, once a week.

Leave Albany every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Lansingburgh by 10 A M, and at Salem by 4 P M. Returning. Leave Salem every Monday, by 8 A M, and arrive at Albany by 5 P M.

50. From Salem by Granville, Fairhaven, Vergennes, Bason-Harbour, Willsboro', Peru and Plattsburgh, to Champlain-town, once in two weeks,

Leave Salem every other Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at Plattsburgh the next Sunday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Plattsburgh every other Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Friday by 4 P M.

51. From Lansingburgh by Waterford, Stillwater, Fort Edward, Whitehall landing and Fairhaven, to Rutland, in Vermout.

Leave Lansingburgh every Thursday by noon, and arrive at Rutland the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by noon, and arrive at Lansingburgh on Thursday by 10 A M.

52. From Albany by Schenectady, Tripes Hill, Conajoharry, German Flatts, Old Fort Schuyler and Whitestown to Rome. *The times desired to be stated in the proposals.*

53. From Schenectady by Balltown Springs and Glensbridge to Sandy Hill once a week.

Leave Schenectady every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Sandy Hill by 4 P M. Leave Sandy Hill on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Schenectady by 4 P M.

54. From Tripeshill to Johnston once a week.

Leave Tripeshill in one hour after the mail arrives from Albany on Tuesday, arrive at Johnston in two hours, stay at Johnston two hours, and return to Tripeshill in two hours.

55. From Conajoharry by Cherry Valley to Cooperstown twice a week.

Leave Conajoharry every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Cooperstown by 2 P M. Leave Cooperstown every Tuesday and Friday by 10 A M. and arrive at Conajoharry by 6 P M.

56. From Cooperstown by Butternuts and Oxford to Union once in two weeks.

Leave Union every other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cooperstown on Wednesday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Cooperstown every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Union on Saturday by 3 P M.

57. From Old Fort Schuyler by Cincinnatus to Oxford Academy once in two weeks.

Leave Old Fort Schuyler every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Oxford on Friday noon. Returning. Leave Oxford every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Old Fort Schuyler on Saturday by 7 P M.

58. From Rome by to Rotterdam once in two weeks.

Leave Rome every other Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rotterdam by 6 P M. Returning Leave Rotterdam every other Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Rome by 6 P M.

59. From Rome by Oneida, Onondaigua, Scipio and Geneva to Kanandaigua once a week.

Leave Rome every Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua the next Monday by 6 A M Leave Kanandaigua every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rome the next Thursday by 8 A M.

60. From Kanandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once in two weeks.

Leave Kanandaigua every other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Niagara the next Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Niagara every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua the next Monday by 6 A M.

61. From Rhinebeck by Kingston, Shawangunk, Wardsbridge, Goshen, Hamburg, Newtown Johnsonburg and Hope, to Easton, once a week.

Leave Easton every Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Rhinebeck the next Sunday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Rhinebeck every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 10 A M.

62. From New York by Hackensack, Paramus, New Antrim and Chester to Goshen once a week.

Leave New York every Friday at 7 A M, and arrive at Goshen on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Goshen every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at New York on Wednesday by 6 P M.

63. From Fishkill by Newburg and New Windsor to Goshen once a week.

Leave Fishkill every Wednesday by 7 A M, and arrive at Goshen by 5 P M. Leave Goshen every Tuesday at 7 A M, and arrive at Fishkill by 5 P M.

64. From New York by Jamaica, Huntington, Smithtown, Brookhaven, Suffolk, Southampton & Bridgehampton to Sagharbour once a week.

Leave New York every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Sagharbour the next Saturday by 6 P M. Leave Sagharbour every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at New York on Wednesday by 5 P M.

NEW-JERSEY.

65. From Woodbridge to Amboy three times a week.

Leave Woodbridge every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 8 A M, and arrive at Amboy by 9 A M. Leave Amboy at noon and arrive at Woodbridge by 1 P M.

66 From Trenton by Allentown, Monmouth court-house, Shrewsbury, Middletown Point, Spotswood, New Brunswick, Somerset, New Germanton, Pittston and Flemington to Trenton once a week.

Leave Trenton every Tuesday by 10 A M, and return to Trenton the next Tuesday by 6 A M.

67. From Philadelphia by Taunton and Ation to Tuckerton once in two weeks.

Leave Philadelphia every other Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Tuckerton on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Tuckerton every other Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday by 9 A M.

68. From Philadelphia by Woodbury, Swedesborough, Woodstown and Salem to Bridgetown once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday afternoon by 3 o'clock, and arrive at Bridgetown on Friday by 2 P M. Leave Bridgetown on Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday at 9 A M.

69. From Philadelphia by Jenkintown, Plumstead and Pipers by Bethlehem to Easton once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Easton every Monday at 9 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday by 3 P M.

70. From Plumstead by Pipers and Alexandria to Pittston once a week.

Leave Plumstead every Thursday by 5 A M, arrive at Pittston by 11 A M. Leave Pittston by 1 P M, and arrive at Plumstead by 7 P M.

71. From Easton to Wilkesbarre once a week.

Leave Easton every Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Wilkesbarre on Saturday noon. Returning. Leave Wilkesbarre every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Easton every Thursday by noon.

72. From Philadelphia by Norristown, Trap, Pottsgrove, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg to Carlisle.

October 15 to April 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday and Thursday at sunset, arrive at Reading every Thursday and Saturday at 4 P M. Leave Reading every Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Carlisle every Sunday by 11 A M. Returning Leave Carlisle every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Reading on Tuesday by 4 P M, leave Reading every Wednesday and Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Thursday and Tuesday by 4 P M.

April 15, to October 15. Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Reading on Thursday and Saturday by 11 A M. Leave Reading every Thursday noon, and arrive at Carlisle the next Saturday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Carlisle every Monday noon, arrive at Reading on Tuesday by 7 P M. Leave Reading every Wednesday and Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Thursday and Tuesday by 9 A M.

73. From Reading by Hamburg. Sunbury and Northumberland to Louisburg once a week.

Leave Reading every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg on Monday by 10 A M. Returning Leave Louisburg every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Reading on Thursday by 4 P M.

74. From Harrisburg by Petersburg, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Louistown, Huntingdon, Alexandria, Centre Furnace, Belle Fount, Milesburg, Aaronsburg, Mifflinburg, Louisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury and Halifax to Harrisburg once in two weeks.

Leave Harrisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, waiting at each post-office which shall be established on the route, two hours, and return again to Harrisburg the next Monday by 8 A M.

75, From Somerset by Connellsville to Union once a week.

Leave Somerset every Thursday by 5 A. M. arrive at Union by 4 P. M. Leave Union every Friday by 8 A. M and arrive at Somerset by 7 P. M.

76. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling, to the mouth of Fishing Creek, once a week.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday by noon, and arrive at Fishing Creek on Sunday by 9 A M. Returning. Leave Fishing Creek every Wednesday by 4 P M, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A M.

77. From Preston by Washington to Cincinnati once a week.

Leave Preston every Friday at noon, arrive at Washington by 8 P M, and at Cincinnati the next Monday noon. Returning. Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 5 P M. Leave Washington at 9 P M, and arrive at Preston on Friday by 11½ A M.

From Petersburg by City Point to Bermuda Hundred, three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Bermuda Hundred by 10 A M. Leave Bermuda Hundred by 11 A M, and arrive at Petersburg by 3 P M, on the same days.

KENTUCKY.

78. From Washington by Springfield, Bourbon, Lexington, Frankfort and Harrodsburg to Danville once a week,

Leave Washington every Saturday by 8 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Danville every Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Lexington on Wednesday noon, and at Washington on Thursday by 6 P M.

79. From Danville to Louisville by Beardstown once in two weeks.

Leave Danville every other Tuesday by noon, arrive at Louisville the next Thursday by 3 P M. Returning Leave Louisville every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Saturday by 6 P M

80. From Danville by Stamford and Cumberland Gap to Moffat's store in Tennessee once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 2 P M. and arrive at Moffat's store the next Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Moffat's store every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Monday by 10 A M.

TENNESSEE.

81. From Knoxville by South West Point and Fort Blount and Craig Fort to Nashville once in two weeks.

Leave Knoxville every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Nashville the next Monday by 9 A M. Returning. Leave Nashville every other Monday by 3 P M, and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by 8 P M.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

82. From Baltimore by Ellicot's Lower Mills, Montgomery Court House, Charlesburg, Leesburg, Middleburg and Warrenton to Culpeper, C. H. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday noon, arrive at Leesburg on Tuesday evening, and at Culpeper Court House the next Thursday noon. Returning. Leave Culpeper Court House every Friday noon and arrive at Baltimore the next Monday by 9 A M.

83. From Allen's Fresh by Ludlow's ferry to Port Conway in Virginia once in two weeks,

Leave Allen's Fresh every other Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Port Conway by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Port Conway every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Allen's Fresh by 7 P M.

84. From Morgantown by Petty John to to Clarksbury once in two weeks.

Leave Morgantown every other Monday by 5 A M, and arrive at Clarksburg by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Clarksburg every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Morgantown by 8 P M.

85. From Todds to King and Queen, C. H. once a week.

Leave Todds every Thursday by 9 A M, arrive at King and Queen by 11 A M Leave King and Queen at 1 P M, and arrive at Todds by 6 P M.

86. From Halifax by Danville to Caswell court-house once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Tuesday by 2 P M, arrive at Caswell court-house the next Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Caswell C. H. every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by noon.

87. From Petersburgh by Sussex court house and Southampton court house to South Quay, once in two weeks.

Leave Petersburg every other Wednesday by 6 A M and arrive at South Quay on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Petersburg on Tuesday by 3 P M.

NORTH-CAROLINA, &c

88. From Newbern to Beaufort and Swansboro once in two weeks, the mail to go alternately.

Leave Newbern every other Thursday by 6 A M, remain at each of the offices two hours, and return to Newbern the next .

89. From Wilmington by Georgetown to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Charleston the next Thursday by 10 A M. Leave Charleston every Thursday by 3 P M and arrive at Wilmington the next Sunday by 5 P M.

90. From Norfolk by Kempsville, Great Bridge and North West River Bridge to Jonesboro', once in two weeks

Leave Norfolk every other Wednesday at 9 A M and arrive at Jonesboro' on Thursday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Jonesboro' every other Monday by 10 A M and arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday by 6 P M.

91. From North West River Bridge by New Lebanon to Elizabeth city, once in two weeks.

Leave North West River Bridge every other Friday by 6 A M add arrive at Elizabeth city by 6 P M. Leave Elizabeth city every other Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at N. W. river bridge by 6 P M.

92. From Salem, N. C. by Bethania, Flower-Gap Grayson court-house and Austinville to Wythe court-house once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wythe c. h. the next Mon. by 6 P M. Leave Wythe court house every other Tuesday by 9 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Thursday by 6 P M.

93. From Murfreesboro' by South Quay to Suffolk once a week.

From Murfreesboro' every Wednesday by 6 A M, arrive at Suffolk by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Suffolk every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 6 P M.

94. From Fayetteville to Pittsburg once in two weeks.

Leave Fayetteville every other Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Thursday at 10 A M. Leave Pittsburg every other Thursday by 2 P M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH-CAROLINA.

95. From Augusta by Robinson at the White Ponds and Gillets mills to Coosahatchy, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Tuesday by 8 A M and arrive at Coosahatchy on Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Coosahatchy every Sunday at 6 A M and arrive at Augusta on Monday by 5 P M.

96. From Georgetown to Rocky Landing in Georgia, once in two weeks.

Leave Georgetown every other Monday at 6 A M, and arrive at Rocky Landing at 5 P M. Returning. Leave Rocky Landing every other Tuesday by 6 A M and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

NEW JERSEY.

67. From Newtown by Hackettstown, Morristown and Chatham to Newark, and from Newark back by Chatham, Morristown, Boonton, Rockaway and Sparta to Newtown, once a week.

Leave Newtown every Thursday by 5 A M and arrive at Newark on Friday by 10 A M. Leave Newark every Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Newtown on Sturday by 6 P M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.*

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October.

Note 7 The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next; and continue for four years, until the first of October 1801—excepting contracts for the routes No. 8, 9, 10, 31, 36, 50, 51, 57, 60, 74, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 84. 87, 90, 91, 92, 96—which are to continue for two years until the 1st of October, 1799.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia,
May 27th, 1797.
June 1. 2awtJ31